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But each epoch has sufficient data for the ordinary purposes of the class-room, and beyond this it is scarcely necessary at present to go. Later on, when the subject matter is fully worked over, and courses of lectures on a more restricted epoch shall be offered, it will be well to add materially to the outline and bibliography given. The best feature of the outline is its adherence to educational unfolding. Lying close to this thread of essential data is so much that is interesting that it is highly commendable to the author that he has adhered so closely to his purpose and followed only essential lines of historic unfolding.

The syllabus is to be commended for its adherence to scholarly ideals, for its copious references to important sources, and for its general scope. The careful student will welcome, too, the space provided for addenda. Its bibliography will afford to teachers in smaller institutions a valuable guide to the selection of a working library in pedagogy.

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*The History of the Constitution of Iowa.* By BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH, Ph. D. Pp. vi, 352. Published by The Historical Department of Iowa. Des Moines, Ia. 1902.

*Maryland Constitution of 1851.* By JAMES WARNER HARRY. *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.* Series XX, Nos. 7-8. Pp. 84. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore. 1902.

The recent appearance of two works dealing with certain phases of the constitutional history of two of the American Commonwealths, namely, Iowa and Maryland, directs attention to the increasing and encouraging tendency of students of American institutions to enter the field of state constitutional history, which has so long been neglected for the political and constitutional history of the Federal government. Professor Shambaugh, the author of one of these volumes, had issued previously a series of documents relating to the Northwest in general and to Iowa in particular, and also compiled and edited the debates of the Iowa Constitutional Convention of 1844 and 1846. He now presents an "historical essay," entitled "The History of the Constitution of Iowa," which is in the nature of a commentary upon the documents already published. The purpose of the author, to quote his words, "is not a philosophical discussion . . . nor an outline of our constitutional history," but "to narrate briefly the history of the constitutions of Iowa, and therein to suggest perhaps, somewhat of the political ideals of the people and the place which this commonwealth occupies politically in the progressive history of the larger commonwealths of America." The early chapters trace the constitutional beginnings of Iowa from the resolutions of the early claim associations, the so-called "squatter constitutions," through the various stages of the territorial government. The work analyzes and compares with considerable detail the nature, scope and purpose of the two acts relating to the territory, passed by Congress in the decade 1836-46, the first for the government of the Territory

of Wisconsin, which for a time embraced Iowa, and the second for the Territory of Iowa, which included that portion of the old territory west of the Mississippi and north of Missouri. Chapters IX to XIV treat of the agitation for the adoption of a state convention and the formation of the constitution of 1844, and its final rejection. The six concluding chapters deal with the formation of the constitution of 1846, the boundaries of the state, its admission into the Union, and the work of the convention of 1857 and the resulting constitution. We hope that the author will be led at some time in the near future to continue the record, presenting the constitutional history of the commonwealth under this constitution, which has remained in force to the present time. An index would have contributed much to the usefulness of a volume of over 350 pages.

The second monograph under consideration, "Maryland Constitution of 1851," by James Warner Harry, adds another excellent chapter to the several already contributed by the students of Johns Hopkins University on the constitutional history of Maryland. The present study deals with the period 1836 to 1851, in three chapters. The first traces the agitation for constitutional reform which culminated in the convention of 1850-51; the second treats of the proceedings of the convention, and the third analyzes the completed constitution and compares it with the one it superseded. The sectional jealousy and the conflicting interests of the Eastern and Western shores, especially those growing out of slavery and the rivalry of the commercial and agricultural communities and the demand of the growing city of Baltimore for increased representation, led to the presentation of a provision to enable any portion of the state to secede and unite its territory with such adjoining state as its inhabitants might elect. This attempt of the Eastern shore to make its secession possible was defeated by a vote of 51 to 27. As a concession to local interests the state continued to be divided into three districts for the election of governor, who was to be chosen from each district in rotation.

The completed constitution pleased no one; however, it was ratified by the people. The author regards it "as rather a poor instrument although there were some salutary reforms made." This is an intelligent and instructive contribution interestingly presented.

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*Education and the Larger Life.* By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. Pp. 386. Price, \$1.30 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.

Dr. Henderson has written a book that commands attention and yet one that excites comment and opposition. He has changed his former philosophy, and there is much in his new view that would have aroused his own antagonism if he had read the book a few years ago. Both his ends and means are, in my opinion, based on a defective view of social progress, but the spirit of the book is good and the enthusiasm he shows for his ideals is refreshing and uplifting. The book is plainly a labor of love, and one dislikes to find fault with a work on which so much energy and enthusiasm have been spent;